

Missiskoui Standard.



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1837.

NO. 37.

THE MISSISKOU STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN, Printer,
To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

God Save the Queen.

Additional verses—By Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson.

Guardian of Britain's Isle,
Let thy blest influence smile
On her we pray;
May factious murmurs cease,
And all her reign be peace,
Commerce and arts increase,
Beneath her sway.

Thistle and Shamrock join
With England's Rose to twine,
Blossoming now;
As from one parent stem
Circle the diadem,
Whose triple glories gem
Her Queenly brow.

Long may her actions tend
Those Charters to defend
Dear to us all;
May she to rich and poor,
Still undisturbed and pure,
Hearth, altar, home secure,
From discord's thrall.

Long may Victoria's hand,
O'er Albion's sea-girt land,
The sceptre wield;
Long may her navy ride
Triumphant o'er the tide,
Her army, valor's pride,
Be England's shield.

Long o'er a nation free
May fair Victoria be
The sovereign seen;
May every heart rejoice,
And with uplifted voice,
Hail her Heaven's gift most choice!
God save the Queen!

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. ARMAND WEST.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Whereas, various and numerous false and malicious reports are in circulation amongst our neighbors in the frontier towns of Vermont, that are prejudicial to us, and highly injurious to our character,—and whereas, the said list of mis-statements and misrepresentations have been received as *truth*, and acted upon by a large number of their citizens in a public manner, Therefore, we the undersigned, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Armand West, request a general attendance of the inhabitants of said Parish, at the house of Elihu Crossett, on Monday the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

St. Armand, Dec. 16th, 1837.

Launson Ford, J. P. P. Russell,
C R Cheesman, Abel Smith,
John R Smith, D T R Nye,
L T Streit, John Blanchard,
Peter Sager, Abel Adams,
Wm S Holsapple, A Thomson,
David Watson, J J Hawk,
Bryant Currier, Garret Mizener,
Peter Yates, Ralph Taylor,
A McKenny, Capt J H Munson,
Wm Crossett, George Fellers,
H N Reynolds, Roswell Yates,
Peter Yates, John Brill,
M Sornberger, Capt John Hunt,
Peter Maul, C Miller, Capt
Robert Berley, Peter Sixby,
Samuel Embury, Wm Eaton,
J N Durrell, J Burley, jr,
J E Sager, William Fellers,
H S Throop, John S Holt,
Oren Higgins, A Woodbury,
Wm Manson, Hiram Moore,
Daniel Campbell, John Holsapple,
John Rawse.

Pursuant to the foregoing requisition, a meeting was held this day at the place appointed, and notwithstanding the heavy and continual rain during the forenoon, the meeting was numerous and respectable.

Abram Thomson, Esq. J. P. was called to the chair, and Daniel Campbell, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The proceedings of the meetings held at St. Albans and at Swanton, as published in the 'Franklin Messenger,' printed at St. Albans, Vt. on the 14th inst., having been read to the meeting, it was

Moved by Launson Ford, Esq. J. P. seconded by P. P. Russell, Esq.

That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting; whereupon, P. P. Russell, James Taylor, Anthony Rhodes, Ralph Taylor, and Capt. Garret Sixby, Esquires, were elected as said committee, and the following resolutions were submitted by them and passed unanimously....

1st Resolved—That as the proceedings of certain public meetings, held in St. Albans and Swanton, Vt. might mislead the more sober minded part of community, we feel called upon to express publicly our condemnation of those proceedings, and to deny the gross and malignant charges brought against us as a people.

2d Resolved—That we deny without fear of contradiction, the threats attributed to have been made by us; and we call upon the honorable committees, or any individuals of their number, to substantiate these charges.

3d Resolved...That we deem it an indispensable duty that we owe to ourselves, to our country, and the cause we have espoused, to repel the charges brought against us by those *inflammatory bodies*.

4th Resolved—That we feel deeply the injustice of these unprovoked, unwarrantable assertions, and while these American people, do so readily and fearlessly declare their right to speak and publish to the world their sentiments, we too, though subjects of her Majesty, & citizens of the British Empire, have a right to demand justice at their hands; and we will fearlessly and faithfully proclaim our rights, and perform our duties as such.

5th Resolved...That we view the assertions made in one of the resolutions passed at the said meetings, viz that certain American citizens 'had been proscribed and marked for destruction,' as a wanton and wilful misrepresentation, and that the special object of such a falsehood was to inflame the passions and prejudices of our American neighbours against our Government and people.

6th Resolved...That we have with unfeigned pleasure seen the exertions made by some highly respectable gentlemen of Burlington, Vt. to preserve a strict neutrality. And that we cannot but point to the Address published by those gentlemen, and say to our American neighbors, 'Read, learn, mark and inwardly digest it.'

7th Resolved—That we have seen with heart-felt satisfaction, the commendable, and praiseworthy conduct of some of our American friends, manifested by their perfect neutrality, and a strict adherence to the principles laid down by the Executive of their State.

8th Resolved—That 'as self-preservation is the first law of nature,' we will act up to the letter and spirit of that law, and if possible, preserve our lives,...preserve our wives and our children from *threatened insult and butchery*,—preserve our property from pillage,—preserve the peace,—and finally, we will strive to preserve the Constitution and our country.

9th Resolved...That copies of the foregoing Resolutions, together with the requisition for the meeting, be transmitted to the Editors of the Missiskoui Standard and Montreal Herald, for publication.

The meeting was addressed by several of the gentlemen present, and all expressed their desire to cherish friendly sentiments towards our neighbors on the other side of the line; yet, were of opinion, that the alarm expressed by them, arose more from the accusations of their own guilty consciences, for having supplied midnight robbers and murderers with means to perpetrate their nefarious designs, and which means Divine Providence has enabled us to retain as proofs of their guilt to the world, than from any just or true cause whereby they could apprehend danger from us.

A. THOMSON, Chairman,
DANIEL CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
St. Armand, 18th Dec., 1837.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

The subscribers have learned with great concern, that a portion of the public press and many of the citizens in the northern part of this state are advocating and adopting measures in relation to the existing difficulties in the Province of Lower Canada, which the undersigned conceive to be not only of most evil example and mischievous tendency, but in direct contradiction to every sound principle of public morals.

The newspapers have been filled with exciting rumours & inflammatory articles in favor of the so called patriots; they have solicited contributions in aid of their cause; public meetings have been had, and encouragement of countenance and assistance held out to the insurgents, and it is even credibly reported that they have been gratuitously furnished by citizens of Vermont with arms and munitions of war.

The rule of noninterference in the internal dissensions of other nations, has been always professed and generally observed by the American Government, and the justice, wisdom and propriety of this course of policy rest upon grounds so strong, that extreme cases alone can excuse a departure from it. That the struggle in Canada presents one of those cases, we by no means believe. We have now been independent of the British Empire for more than threescore years, and with the exception of short periods of interruption, have sustained friendly relations with that power ever since the close of the revolutionary war. The prejudices, the jealousies and the embittered feelings engendered by that contest and by the war of 1812, may be supposed to have subsided, and we ought now to hold the British nation in common with the rest of the world, *in war indeed, as enemies, but in peace as friends*. With the Provinces of Canada our intercourse has been nearly as free as that among the states of our confederacy, and a mutually beneficial and highly important commerce has grown up between the citizens of those provinces and the inhabitants of the valley of Lake Champlain and the northern frontier. The provincial government in all its departments has treated our people with uniform justice, liberality, and even courtesy, and few instances in modern history have occurred of so free and friendly an intercourse between contiguous nations. Every principle of justice and national comity therefore binds us to refrain from all unnecessary acts which may tend to the injury of a government and people to whom we have so long sustained the most friendly relations.

We do not propose to enter upon the discussion of the questions now pending between the British Government and a portion of the people of Canada, but it may not be impertinent to observe that the grievances complained of by the malcontents amount to no invasion of the sacred rights of life, and personal liberty, no impeachment of the freedom of opinion and discussion, no spoiling of the fruits of humble labor or the profits of honest industry, no denial of justice in the legal tribunals of the land, or want of protection against foreign aggressions or domestic violence, and in short, to no such grinding oppressions as must enlist the sympathies of every friend of humanity; but they resolve themselves into a bare question concerning certain alleged political rights, the exercise whereof is said to be denied to the Canadian people, and the demands of the insurgents involve such changes in the frame of government, as would not fail to end in the separation of the province from the British empire.

If the attempt to subvert by force of arms, a government which is admitted to answer in the main the great ends of all civil government, in the protection of life, liberty and property, be under any circumstances justifiable, it surely is not to be entered upon for light causes or without extreme caution. The fitness of the proposed changes to the character and condition of the people, and their capacity rightly to discharge the new duties to be imposed upon them, ought to be maturely considered,—the prospect of success should be little less than certain, the advantages to be gained so manifest and weighty as clearly to overbalance the immense and inevitable moral and physical evils which must inevitably flow from an appeal to arms, and above all the justice of the cause and the right to demand the desired changes, must be established beyond dispute. If these rules be true for the conduct of the parties concerned, with how much greater force do they apply to those who are required by no principles of duty and impelled by none of self-interest to interfere in the contest.

We are not to dignify every case of resistance to established government with

the name of a struggle for liberty, and we should remember that though it may be often generous, it is not always just, to adopt the quarrel of the weaker party.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the question between the British Government and the insurgents is one in which we have a right to intermeddle, it is nevertheless quite certain, that few among us are sufficiently possessed of the question at issue, and the points bearing upon them, to enable them to determine upon which side the absolute right lies. We run therefore great risk of error, and as neither party can claim our aid on the score of duty, it would seem quite manifest that any interference on our part, is, under present circumstances, wholly unjustifiable.

We do not, however, hesitate to say, that until we are possessed of clear evidence to the contrary, all moral presumptions are, and ought to be, in favor of the legally constituted authorities. Every right principled man is necessarily a friend of order and of peace. To the maintenance of these his influence will everywhere be lent, and he can countenance no act, tending to the disturbance and to the overthrow of long established authority without the clearest conviction of the justice and wisdom of the measure.

The blessings of order and law are certainly the benefits of revolution are always beforehand doubtful.

We have perhaps discussed this topic at greater length than was needful or expedient & we are aware that the considerations we have presented may be elsewhere more fully urged.

The question of interference is one, on which the action of the government should precede that of individuals. With both it ought to be a matter of duty, and while none pretend that the insurgents have a right to demand our aid, we ought to be extremely cautious that an ill judged sympathy does not betray us into acts neither just nor politic, and which must result in great evil to our own best interests, if not to those whom we may design to serve.

We have thus far treated this matter as a question of right, and we believe that upon this high moral ground alone it ought to turn. But we cannot forbear to suggest, that any interference in the affairs of Canada by American citizens, must inevitably produce serious mischief. It is not to be expected, that the British Government will quietly suffer their North American provinces to be wrested from them, or that they will tamely allow us to lend countenance and support to those whom they regard as rebels. If supplies of arms, munitions, or men are furnished to the insurgents by our people, it is idle to hope that a border warfare can be avoided, or that, that can fail to end in a formal declaration of hostilities, to say nothing of the lesser evils of restrictions of trade, and of the freedom of general intercourse with Canada which will inevitably follow any manifestations of the public sympathy of our people with the insurgent cause.

The subscribers believe that if these considerations be suggested to the people by the authorities they have been accustomed to respect, their own good sense, love of impartial justice, and regard for the laws of the land, will induce them to refrain from any interference in matters that so little concern them, as the disputes now agitating the minds and disturbing the tranquillity of our citizens.

The undersigned therefore beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the propriety of issuing an executive proclamation requiring the good people of this State to observe that strict neutrality between the contending parties which the principles of national right, the laws of the land and the public morals manifestly demand.

Burlington, Dec. 12, 1837.

Charles Adams, G. W. Benedict,
George P. Marsh, Joseph Torrey,
Timothy Follett, F. N. Benedict,
Harry Bradley, C. Russell,
John Bradley, Luther Loomis,
P. Doolittle, Horace Loomis,
John Peck, H. Thomas,
J. H. Peck, J. S. Potwin,
C. Goodrich, James Dean,
Joseph Marsh, Jacob Macck,
John Wheeler, A. W. Barnum,
James Marsh.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
CANADA AFFAIRS.

The condition and prospects of the insurgents of the lower province are imperfectly known here at present, so contradictory are the statements put forth by the contending parties and adherents. Enough however is known to make it certain that the disaffected in that province, consisting chiefly of 'Canadians,' so called, i. e. descendants of the original French settlers, have at last matured their object into open rebellion against the government.

Numerically, the advantage is decidedly in their favor. But, as usually happens in such cases, they are destitute of organization, discipline and resources, while on the other hand, the government holds at its bidding the garrisons, the civil and military organizations, the regular troops, and all the resources of the British empire.

The next question is, whether the government forces will be sustained by the militia of the upper province. We imagine they will be, if necessary. The population of that province consists almost exclusively of Britons and Americans, and their descendants; and their sympathies are generally with the government, rather than with the French party. Nevertheless, the difficulty of communication might prevent their accomplishing much against the insurgents until the opening of the navigation in the spring by which time powerful succors would arrive from England. The present issue of the contest may therefore turn upon the success or defeat of the government regulars.

Of the ultimate issue, there can be no doubt...True, the colonies now constituting the United States, did achieve their independence in spite of the mother country; but their population was several times more numerous than that of Lower Canada, and they also had during a part of the contest, the co-operation of France. Furthermore, the Canadians are a degenerate race, and cannot bear up against disappointment, privation and sufferings, as did the hardy yeomanry of 1776. And still farther, Britain is more powerful now than she then was, and is not crippled in her resources by foreign wars. If therefore, by possibility, the insurgents should get possession of the lower province (except the fortress) for the time being, it would result in nothing but the greater effusion of blood hereafter, and the re-establishment of the British sovereignty.

Under such circumstances, what is the duty of the American people? Plainly, in our view, to discountenance the movements of the insurgents; or at least, do nothing to encourage them. Our local position is such, in regard to the contending parties, as to make it a matter of great importance to the British government, what attitude we assume. And as affecting the friendly relations of the two governments, the question is of equal importance to ourselves. We can't wage a *quasi* war against Great Britain, as we did against Mexico, without making a serious affair of it before we get through. And if we could, what reason is there for so doing? The Canadians have no special claims upon our sympathies, that we are aware of. True, they talk about 'liberty,' 'independence,' and such like rousing words,—but before we run at the call, it will be well to satisfy ourselves that they have been oppressed. If they have been, i. e. recently, we should like to see the evidence of it.

One thing we know, viz; that the Canadians are a constant tax upon the British government. Another thing we know, viz; that they pay very light duties upon imports. Yet another thing we know, viz; that these very Canadians are so strongly represented in the Provincial Parliament, that for several years past they have controlled all its measures, and among other things, have regularly refused to grant the necessary supplies for the support of government. The parent state has borne with this contumacy till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; borne with it, in fact, till there is no longer a doubt of treasonable intentions. When at length the agitators and their adherents appear with arms in their hands, and resist the execution of the laws by violence and bloodshed, then, and not till then the course of severity begins. And are we the people of the United States, to mingle in such a contest, as partisans and participants? We trust not.

On the other hand, if it be true, as reported, that an express has been sent to Washington from Halifax, asking permission to march a body of troops through an angle of our territory to Quebec, we hope the request will be granted. It would be a handsome reciprocation of the kind feeling evinced towards us by Great Britain in offering herself as mediator between this country and France. The effect would be most happy upon the general state of our relations with Great Britain, and especially upon the pending controversy in regard to the N. E. boundary. We hope it is not to be a part of the policy of our citizens to foment insurrection wherever we find it, but rather to approve ourselves as the friends of order and law.

Let us, by our conduct, tell the Canadians to return to their allegiance, and not look to us to sustain them in their rebellion. It will be better for them, better for the British Government, and better for ourselves. Some of them probably think we want the Canadas as an appendage to the States. It is not so. Our territory is

already too large; our population ample for all the purposes of defence; and the annexation of Canada, besides ensuring us a long war to begin with, would only weaken us when acquired. This, we are persuaded, is the general sentiment among our population, far and near, with some few local exceptions of little or no importance.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We copy the foregoing timely and judicious remarks from the Journal of Commerce of this morning, giving them in preference to an article, of much the same purport, which we intended to write for this day's publication. There are some considerations, however, suggested by, or merely adverted to in the Journal's article, which deserve a more ample expression, and are clothed with singular importance by the very unwise and unjustifiable attempts made by one press in the city, and a few others elsewhere, to create an active sympathy for the Canadian insurgents. Against mere sympathy we of course have nothing to say. Our own opinion is that the Canadians have plunged into rebellion against their government without sufficient cause; but if there are persons who think differently, far be it from us to object against their opinion, or the avowal of it, so long as it neither ripens to unwise and unlawful acts nor stimulates to such acts on the part of others.

For the sake of the Canadians themselves, it is most earnestly to be desired that the rebellion be put down at once; their success throughout the winter, even admitting that it should extend to the complete mastery of the lower province, with the exception of Quebec; must inevitably be followed by a dreadful retribution in the spring. However little it may be for the actual interest of England to retain the province, we may be perfectly sure that it will not be yielded to force without a mighty struggle. Even supposing that the British Government could be induced to surrender its dominion, by treaty or other amicable means, we may be very sure that neither the government nor the people will tamely submit to have their power defied and their authority thrown off, in open, undisguised rebellion. The military force now in the province may possibly be insufficient for the present, and we think it is, but the moment navigation re-opens in the spring, the whole country will be alive with British regiments and the insurrection be overwhelmed in torrents of blood.

The insurgents cannot maintain themselves now, whatever they may do in after years; and the attempt must of necessity involve them in hopeless ruin, to which every temporary success on their part will only add fearful weight and magnitude. For their own sakes it is to be hoped that they will be checked, and checked effectually, now.

But a more important consideration to us, is the inevitable consequence of unlawful interference in the contest, by the people of this republic. We may be sure that such interference will not be seen by England, without such a notice as will either force our government to prevent it more effectually than it prevented our interference between Mexico and Texas, or bring on an inevitable war.

We are not afraid of a war with England, or any other power, for just cause; but before we engage in conflict, it would be well for us to ascertain precisely what we are to gain and what we are to lose, even in the by no means certain case of eventual success.

If we go to war with England for the sake of the Canadians, it must be either to establish them as an independent nation on our border, or to take them and their country in as an addition to our Union. In either case, what do we gain as an offset to the millions upon millions which we must lose in the very beginning of the strife? To the destruction of our commerce, now bringing in to us wealth from every nook and corner of the earth? From this port alone and to France and England alone, we have some thirty or thirty-five packet ships employed—a capital of three or four millions invested—which would be swept away at once, or wasted in ruinous inactivity; and these are not a tithe, nor a fiftieth part, of what we have exposed to almost certain destruction by a war with England.

And for what are we to sacrifice all this—and our immense commerce with England and all Europe—the market for our cotton, and sugar, and tobacco—the millions which we must expend in war—the thousands of valuable lives—and the suffering and sorrow that follow in war's train? For a territory which we do not want, and of which we can make no use—for an increase of population with language, religion, habits and feelings all at variance with our own; or for the empty boast of national knight-errantry, in a quarrel with which we have nothing to do, and between parties neither of which has any conceivable claim upon us for encouragement or aid.

For the Franklin Messenger.

The excitement which has prevailed in this community for two or three weeks past, in relation to the commotions in Canada, is such as might, from past experience and the ardent love of liberty, so predominant among our fellow citizens, be naturally expected. The cause of the Radicals in that province has been understood here to be the cause of freedom, and their situation and grievances have been naturally assimilated to the circumstances under which our forefathers commenced their

struggle for liberty and independence: an almost universal sympathy has been felt for those devotees of liberty, and prayers and wishes for their success have been constantly uttered by all classes of society. Those unfortunate persons who, for alleged political offences, found it necessary to leave the province, found a welcome asylum among us. They were received with open arms, & the kind offices of friendship and protection have been freely extended to them. All this was morally right, and could afford no just ground of complaint either to the loyalists of Canada, or to the government of Great Britain. But here our duties as citizens of a country at peace with that nation ought to have admonished us to stop.

Individuals, to be sure, may claim the right of making donations to aid in the revolutionary contest of a foreign country, and even in fighting in the ranks of either of the contending parties. The abstract right I would by no means deny to them, although it may be frequently improper to exercise it. But it should be a case of unquestionable oppression and tyranny, and also a case in which there is a reasonable probability of success, that would make it morally right for citizens of one country to aid and assist in the insurrectionary movements of another country which is at peace with their own. Nations, as such, are bound by established principles of international law to withhold all interference in the internal quarrels and commotions of other nations with which they are at peace. These are maxims which are founded in reason and common sense, and have obtained the sanction of all moral and political writers on the subject. I will not now stop to inquire whether, according to the rule I have mentioned, the circumstances of the case, in the present instance, are such as to make it right and proper for citizens of the United States, residing near the Canada line, to contribute their money and services to aid the Canadian revolutionists in their attempt to subvert the established government of the province. Let us, for the present, grant that it is right and proper so to do, and that if any of our citizens have so aided and assisted the revolutionists, they have done so with pure motives, and not in contravention of any municipal law, or acknowledged moral or political rule of conduct. The question which I would consider for a moment is, what has been the state of things on our frontier for two or three weeks past, and how it would naturally be viewed by those people residing on the other side of the line, who were opposed to the whole proceedings of the radicals, and were determined to support the government and laws of their country. A number of French refugees from Canada collected at Swanton near the Canadian frontier, soon after the disturbances commenced in that province, and immediately began to collect arms, ammunition and other munitions of war, with the avowed intention of returning to the province to join their brethren in arms as soon as circumstances would admit of their doing so with safety. If we can believe common and universal report and their own repeated declarations, they were by no means unsuccessful in procuring those articles, whether by purchase or otherwise, I will not undertake to say. Cartridges were made, balls were cast, muskets were repaired, and military drills and other exercises were daily had. Two small pieces of cannon were procured, and a brass six pounder was obtained some how or other from St. Albans, which was, however, returned at the instigation of some persons of that place. These warlike preparations were daily and publicly exhibited at Swanton Falls, and they could not but indicate that some hostile incursion into Canada was intended. The village of Missiskoui Bay was openly and repeatedly threatened, by some of the principal refugees, with a visit, on account of the firm stand the people of that place had made in opposition to the radicals. These facts are all well known in the vicinity, and I presume no one will undertake to deny them. If they are not so I have been grossly misinformed by those who have been familiar with all the doings and proceedings of the refugees. How far any of our citizens have participated in these transactions, I do not know. But the world will believe that people on this side the Canadian line have not only given countenance to these hostile movements, but have aided, abetted and encouraged them. The refugees at Swanton having been reinforced by a number of armed men from Canada, made an irruption into the province, and immediately, as is well understood, began to plunder and commit depredations on the property of the people there. They were soon attacked and repulsed by the loyalists who had collected on the occasion, and driven back to Swanton. Under these circumstances it was reasonable to expect that the loyalists of Canada whose lives and property have been publicly menaced with destruction by the hostile movements at Swanton, would threaten retaliation by inflicting violence on the persons and properties of those who they supposed had participated in these menacing and belligerent proceedings. Whether such threats of violence were uttered or not I do not pretend to know, though from all the circumstances of the case the fact seems highly probable. But no intelligent or reasonable man could suppose for a moment that any hostile invasion from Canada was intended, or that any thing like a concerted movement would be set on foot to commit depredations on the property or persons of our citizens. The rumors of violence, if

any were uttered, were probably made under the influence of passion, or some other exciting stimulant. But however the case may be, the affair was not of sufficient importance to have been the occasion of the public meetings which have been held at Swanton and St. Albans, and of the blustering resolutions which were introduced there, and adopted, and sanctioned by the acclamatory plaudits of the multitude. Viewing the subject in this light I could not but be astonished as well as mortified at those proceedings, particularly at that part of the business which respects the procurement of a supply of arms from the state authorities to defend the country against any invasion from the tory loyalists of Canada. Those proceedings are however too ludicrous to be for a moment contemplated without a smile, and I have no doubt, that when the excitement has subsided, as it soon will, and the truth is ascertained, few will feel proud of having participated in, or approved, the transactions of those meetings.

As to the causes of the disturbances in Canada, and the probability of the success of the radical party, I have but a few words to say. That they have political grievances and inconveniences to complain of I have no doubt; but that they are of sufficient magnitude to justify a resort to arms for redress under all the circumstances of the case, is a question on which I must be permitted to have some doubts. I however admit that whenever the people of the two Canadian provinces are numerous and strong enough to constitute an independent nation, and are so united among themselves as to render it morally certain that a resort to arms will be successful, they have a right, even if they have no particular grievance to complain of, to declare themselves an independent nation, and to repel with force and arms all attempts of the mother country to retain her jurisdiction over them. But that time has not yet arrived. It is well known that a very considerable portion of the people, probably one half, are satisfied with their political privileges, or, at least, are opposed to any violent measures to obtain redress. The malcontents were, in the outset, wholly unprepared either with arms, ammunition, or any ordinary munitions of war. They had no skilful and judicious leaders, and were generally destitute of any experience in military operations. All their movements since the disturbances commenced have proved their utter incapability to carry on a war successfully against the resident forces now in Canada, much less against the whole power of the British empire. The hopelessness of the undertaking is so plain, that it seems strange that any intelligent person should have supposed, for a moment, they could succeed. Is it morally right, then, without taking into view our relations with the parent country, to aid and assist in the further prosecution of this insurrection, when it is apparent that such aid and assistance can only tend to prolong the contest, and multiply and aggravate the sufferings of those whom it is intended to relieve?

Before I close this communication, already longer than I intended, I wish to say a few words on the subject of that fanatical enthusiasm which has exhibited itself in our community in relation to the rebellion in Canada. It seems to have been accompanied by a sort of intolerant, persecuting spirit, which is hardly to be reconciled with that genuine love of liberty from which that enthusiasm is supposed to proceed. Those who were not able to see that the Radical party in Canada had any just cause for rebellion—who could not believe that their struggle for independence would prove successful or who did not give full credence to all the floating rumours of the victories of the patriots, have been stigmatized as Tories, and set down as enemies to liberty and the inalienable rights of man. Threats of personal violence, I have understood, have been thrown out against those who were not friendly to the patriots. The loyalists in Canada who thought proper to regard their oaths of allegiance to the government of their choice—who were satisfied with their political institutions, and stood ready to defend them have been treated and stigmatized in a similar way. It has been frequently suggested that they ought not to be permitted to come among us—that they were spies, and must be closely looked to; and I have reason to believe that many of the citizens of Canada have been prevented from coming here on their ordinary business for fear that some personal violence would be inflicted on them. Can such a spirit proceed from a virtuous attachment to the sacred cause of freedom? For my part I sometimes tremble for the safety of the political institutions of my country when I reflect to what lengths this fanatical spirit of liberty may carry us when it is roused by zeal or imaginary grievances, and fanned into a flame by artful and inflammatory addresses to the angry passions of the multitude.

Methodists I see in all this the essential elements of that furious zeal for republicanism which has swept over France like a devouring torrent, deluging the earth with blood, and levelling in the dust the most valuable and venerated, as well as the bad institutions of society. I have only to add my fervent prayer that prudence and common sense may finally prevail among us, and that fanaticism in all its forms and appearances may be effectually kept in check by the superior intelligence of the American people.

A REPUBLICAN.

Copy of a communication received after the Proclamation was published.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 7, 1837.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont.

SIR,—A contest having commenced in a territory of Great Britain adjoining the United States, between portions of the population and the Government, during which attempts may be made to violate the laws of the United States, passed to preserve the relations of amity with foreign powers and to fulfill the obligations of our treaties with them, by direction of the President I have the honor to request the attention of your Excellency to any movements of that character that may be contemplated in the State of Vermont, and your prompt interference to arrest the parties concerned, if any preparations are made of a hostile nature against any foreign power in amity with the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

THE LAW.

The following extract is from the act of Congress of 1818. For the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Sec. 1. That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or enter in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Sec. 6. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are [at] peace, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A respectable number of citizens of this and the adjacent towns, assembled at the tavern of O. Carpenter, in East Berkshire, on the 20th of December, A. D. 1837, A. WILLOUGHBY, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and J. S. ROYCE, Esq. Secretary. After a mutual interchange of sentiment on the subject of the internal commotions of Lower Canada, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st Resolved—That however other parts of communities may feel and act, we are determined to support our own government, and wherever she is at peace, we will also be at peace; and will not directly or indirectly stir up strife and divisions, and those unhalloved principles of war, which drown men in destruction and perdition.

2d Resolved—That however public or individual feeling may be in regard to the present struggle in Lower Canada, we disclaim all participation in their affairs, and pledge ourselves that as those adjacent to the province line are of the same national origin, our friends, and our relatives, we will maintain, so long as we meet with a corresponding disposition on their part, the same friendly intercourse and correspondence that have subsisted for so long a series of years; and that, whether the Tory or Radical shall come, of choice or be driven amongst us, each shall receive at our hands the same hospitality & friendship as the other; and that we will protect and defend them agreeable to our laws.

3d Resolved—That we will raise no military force to guard the lines, that in our opinion we have nothing to fear from our Canadian neighbours, or from any military force they have near the line, and that until some injuries or abuse shall have been committed by them upon our citizens, we will maintain the same friendship as heretofore.

4th Resolved—That we recommend to the several towns adjacent to and on both sides of the province line, to assemble together, and have a mutual interchange of sentiment on this so much exciting subject, and pass resolutions of a peaceful character.

On motion it was resolved—That the

proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the *Franklin Republican* and *Missiskoui Standard*.

On motion—voted to adjourn.

A. WILLOUGHBY, Chairman.
J. S. ROYCE, Secretary.

N. B. As it has been currently circulated by men who stagger at no falsehood, whose daily food is slander and detraction, that a Tory meeting was to be held at this place, and that as nothing is farther from the truth, we take this opportunity to disabuse the public mind, and are willing to let such men continue to lie on, without exciting any other feelings than those of pity and contempt.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR—Notwithstanding the many public meetings which have been held in this county, and the flaming war-like resolutions of the same, you may rest assured that a large portion of the people here look upon the question at issue in Canada in a very different light from that set forth by those whose interest it is to disturb the public peace in order that they themselves may be brought into notice thereby. The more sensible portion of the people in this section of the country are decidedly opposed to the wanton and rebellious proceedings of some of our citizens in furnishing arms and ammunition to the refugees from justice who are among us, that they may plunder the inhabitants of Canada living adjacent to the line, and then retreat into our territory for protection. The opinion prevalent in your vicinity that the feelings of the people of Vermont are enlisted in behalf of the rebels, and prejudicial to the interests of the loyalists, is a mistake. That it is so to some extent, we do not deny, but not among the more respectable portion of our inhabitants. We view the late proceedings at St. Albans and Swanton, as uncalled for, and calculated to agitate the public mind on a subject with which they have no business to meddle. Admitting that we have a right to interfere in this matter, which is by no means the case, the information possessed by us in relation to the causes of the present difficulties in Canada is wholly inadequate to the formation of just and correct opinions relative to the same. We do not suppose that there is an intelligent individual in this county who believes that there is a meditated attack upon any of our villages by the loyalists of Canada. It is a sheer humbug, got up by some of our demagogues to frighten the people, and afford them an opportunity for a popular harangue. Should they do it, however, it would be no more than we applauded Gen. Jackson for doing, when he entered the Spanish dominions and punished the renegades from justice who had fled to that place for protection. We are inclined to think, however, that the recent proclamation of the Governor of this State, together with the Communication addressed to him from the department of State at Washington, will quell the ardor of these would be philanthropists.

AMERICUS.

Sheldon, Vt., Dec. 21, 1837.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 54.

We are now, through the favour of God, at that happy season of the year, celebrated from of old as the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, who came into the world, not with fire and sword to execute judgment, but with the message of reconciliation. The angels of God, when announcing the news of his birth to the humble shepherds, on the fields of Bethlehem, sang, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.' Jesus Christ, whose birth we celebrate, is the Prince of peace. 'For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us—and that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enemy thereby; and came and preached peace to you which were afar off, and to them that were nigh.'

At this season of every revolving year, since that stupendous event which inspired the choir of angelic hosts with sublimer strains of praise than mortal ears had ever heard, the Church of the *First Born*, whose names are written in heaven, has kept up an annual commemoration of the wonderful birth of our adorable Saviour. Peace on earth was proclaimed by that mysterious birth. Peace was proclaimed to every turning penitent. The language of the *Prince of Peace* has ever been, and still is, 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' To

you of this description the preaching of the Gospel declares 'glad tidings.' For you a Saviour was born—for you he took upon him our nature—for you he died upon the cross and rose from the dead—for you he ascended into heaven to prepare mansions for his people—a kingdom that cannot be moved, nor invaded, nor disturbed by internal commotions or tumults. For you O penitent believers, in every age, and in every nation, are all the exceeding great and precious promises of the Gospel. The Son of God gave his life for you—redeemed you not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with his own precious blood. You are therefore not your own, but the purchase of his blood. Acts xx; 28. You are therefore bound by the relation in which you stand to your Saviour, to honor, obey, and love him with the intensity of an undivided, grateful heart. If you thus honor him and give him your hearts, he will honor you, both in this wicked world, and when he comes to judge the quick and dead. As the faithful shepherd feeds and guards his flock, so will the good shepherd of Israel feed and guard you—as the High Priest had the names of the twelve tribes engraven on his breast plate, so has the High Priest of our profession the names of all who love and serve him, engraven on the palms of his hands—as the refiner keeps his eye carefully on the precious metal while heated seven fold in the crucible, so your refining saviour keeps his eye steadily on you, when troubles are at hand. I beseech you then to repent of the share that your sins had in bringing wrath from the hand of Jehovah on our land—I beseech you to humble yourselves under his mighty hand, and call upon him with the voice of prayer from the bottom of your hearts, that it may please him to send an angel of peace to calm the raging of the tempest. At all times draw near unto him, especially at this our time of need. To do so, no people were ever more encouraged than we are. For God has most signally interposed his arm in our behalf, in every attempt that has hitherto been made to defend our righteous cause. His interposition has been as manifest as it was towards the Israelites in the days of Moses. If we continue in his fear, put our trust in him, go on in his strength, and ascribe unto him the glory due to his name, we need not fear the rebellion of Korah, nor the threatenings of Amalek. The Sword of the Lord and the Sword of Gideon will bring peace within our borders as well as punish the wicked. The Lord Jehovah reigns, and blessed be his name. Amen.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 26, 1837

We have inserted two articles, one from the New York Journal of Commerce, and the other from the New York Commercial Advertiser. Both these give their opinion of our Canadian affairs, and that opinion is evidently the result of sound calculation, and sound principles. They are decided that the United States should not interfere in our affairs. One of them thinks that it would be no more than 'a handsome reciprocation of the kind feeling evinced towards us by Great Britain in offering herself as mediator between this country and France,' to allow a body of British troops to march through an angle of 'our territory to Quebec.' What a wide difference between these honorably minded writers, and the neighboring gentlemen who armed a band of robbers on our borders to push in upon us the free-booters of the dark ages which we had vainly thought had long since gone by! The more we think of this unkind transaction, the more we are compelled to abhor the malevolent principles of those who gave arms, powder and ball, grape-shot and chain-shot, long pikes, manufactured by their artificers, and banners embroidered by the delicate-fingered maidens of Swanton, to men whose intentions were known as bent on plunder and death. Since that time, the gentlemen pretend, and circulate the false report, that we are going to retaliate upon them. But they know that our people did not pursue the robbers when their blood was up, and flushed with victory. They know that the report of Capt. Kemp to Sir John Colborne is decisive that there is no desire on this side of doing any thing calculated to affect the relations of amity now existing between the two countries. They also know, & we know it too, that, instead of having any real grounds of apprehension from our side, they are themselves goaded and lacerated by their own guilty consciences, because they are conscious that they have deserved

retaliation, and therefore, in order to 'minister to minds diseased,' they have vamped up a huge parcel of lying depositions, setting forth that we are going to invade them. Now these gentlemen do know that we have no desire of touching them, and that we would rather remain as friends. The gentlemen of Burlington, in their Petition—the Governor of their own State, in his Proclamation, have told them to what their conduct, if persisted in, must lead. The whole civilized world is ready to tell them the same.

It is far from our desire to speak disrespectfully of the Americans in general—they are our brethren...of the same national origin, and have nearly the same feelings with ourselves. We do not, in truth, include in our censure and just abhorrence, a single individual but those, and those alone, who sent in upon us, and approved of the project, an expedition from Swanton to plunder and make war upon our inhabitants.

As for their talk, noisy and fanatical as it is...and at the meeting in St. Albans, last week, infuriated and insane; and among many individuals going the length of threatening to employ Judge Lynch both to dress such of our people as may happen to be found within their limits with a certain coat of adhesive fluid, and with maiming of limbs, we totally hold in abhorrence and contempt as the language of brutality. With regard to their threatened violence to individuals...and their menaces of over-running our country, and of arming the French, we make no supplication. Great Britain is not yet driven to the wall, and braggarts may have at the end very different thoughts from those they had at the outset.

It is not agreeable to us that necessity compelled us to 'change our opinions of many of our southern neighbours. It is not, however, our fault. They have shewn the cloven foot, the glaring eye, and gnashing teeth when they thought we were on the eve of being crushed. Henceforth, they may keep their revivals...their religious tracts—anti-masonic—missionary—moral reform—temperance, & all, to themselves. They have sent in a band of robbers upon us, and they are yet contriving and swearing more vengeance.

The house in which the robbers were found plundering is the house of a respectable Lady from one of the first families in the Town of Fletcher in Vermont. To this Lady's house, Mrs. Moore, the robbers were directed. At Capt. Miller's, a few rods only, after entering the Province, they began—then at Mr. Peter Sixby's...at Capt. Sixby's, and at the fourth stage at Mr. Hiram Moore's. Were the Swanton people, and the haughty citizens of St. Albans, who directed, ignorant of the route? Did they not know the inmates of these four families from their infancy?

The expedition to the County of the Two Mountains, under his Excellency, Sir John Colborne was completely successful. Every object was accomplished. The Troops have returned to Montreal, and we trust the rebels, that have not yet taken arms, will feel no stomach for the adventure. Those who have fought, we think have had a belly-full. It appears that the design was that both Lower and Upper Canada should rise simultaneously. The insurrection in Upper Canada was crushed in the field of battle. The militia have responded to the call of Sir F. B. Head, most gloriously. Throughout the whole business in the two Provinces, it is most remarkable, as a proof that Almighty God was on our side, that so much was achieved with so little loss. In almost every instance, the leaders, who had for years been goading their dupes to rebellion, deserted their followers in the time of need.

The sentiments expressed in the East, Berkshire Resolutions, and in the communication of 'AMERICUS' are such as we should have expected from all on the Borders. We tender them our thanks, and beg to assure them that if the citizens of the United States just mind their own business, they have no more need of a military force to guard the Lines than they had ten years ago. We do not know that it is of any use to hold meetings on this side the Line, for the purpose mentioned in one of the resolutions, because the turbulent men of the south will construe all such movements, on our part, as proceeding from fear, and therefore of a supplicating character...we being well convinced that, if our southern neighbors had not believed that we were on the verge of being swallowed up alive, they would not have shewn the cloven foot as they have done.

The house of Leonard Brown, Commissioner for the summary trial of small causes in the township of Dunham, was searched on the 10th inst. A musket, hid under the floor, and his papers were seized. About nine hundred dollars in counterfeit bills were also found. Mr. Brown has been the leading tool in Dunham, of the gang of villains who have raised the disturbances in the province.

Marcus Child, has been removed as Post Master at Stanstead. The miserable creature sneaked and begged to be restored when the troubles should be over!

His Excellency Sir Francis Head has authorised the Colonels of the Militia in the Johnstown, Eastern, Bathurst and Ottawa Districts, to conform to any requisition from Sir John Colborne, for Volunteer to aid in suppressing the insurrection in Lower Canada....Mont. Gaz.

The Parliament of Upper Canada is summoned to meet, for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 21st December.

A Proclamation has appeared, offering a reward of £500, for the apprehension of Dr. John Rolph, who has absconded, and who, 'it appears, has been concerned in the traitorous attempt, which has happily been defeated, to subvert the Government of the province.'

Mr. Marshall Bidwell, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, has taken leave of Upper Canada, it is said, 'for ever.'...16.

The following general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief. The flattering terms in which it speaks of the conduct of the troops will, doubtless, have the effect of exciting both regulars and volunteers to renewed exertions in their country's cause.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Montreal Dec. 12, 1837.

The active service in which the troops have been suddenly engaged since the outbreak of an organized and extensive revolt in this Province, has hitherto prevented the Lieutenant General commanding from expressing his satisfaction at the conduct and zealous exertions of the troops in the Montreal District under his command, but His Excellency is persuaded that at no period has the energy and activity of the British Army been more conspicuous, than in the severity of marches which have been lately accomplished, although the unfavourable state of the weather, and the almost impracticable state of the roads, prevented the force under the command of the Hon. Col Gore from entering the village of St. Denis, on the first appearance of the revolt. The success which has since attended the exertions of that officer and the force under his command, and the capture of arms and ammunition, has had the effect of restoring order and tranquility to that section of the country.

The zeal and energy evinced by Lieutenant Col. Hughes, 24th Regiment, under whose immediate command the force proceeded to St. Denis, has been brought under the notice of the Lieut. General Commanding, as well as the gallantry displayed by Captain Markham, 32d Regiment, who was severely wounded in the attack. The attack upon the enemies' fortified positions at St. Charles, so ably conducted by Colonel Wetherall, and so gallantly executed by himself and the force under his command, consisting of the Royal Regiment, a detachment of the Royal Artillery and 66th Regiment, and the Montreal Cavalry, led to the complete defeat of the enemy, and has essentially contributed to put down revolts on the Richelieu. Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall speaks most favourably of the conduct of Major Ward of the Royal Regiment, Capt. Glasgow, Royal Artillery, and Capt. David, Montreal Cavalry upon this occasion.

The service upon which the troops have lately been engaged, has been greatly facilitated by the spirited and unparalleled exertions of the volunteer corps of Montreal, some of which had only been embodied within the last fortnight, and his Excellency trusts that the same energy, forbearance, and discipline which has characterised the troops in general, will speedily put an end to the deplorable warfare in which they are engaged.

We understand that B.A. Gagy, Esq. M. P. has been appointed to the office of Provincial Quarter Master General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in consideration of his valuable services during the recent military movements on the Richelieu river.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.
Sir,—Permit me though the medium of your paper, to tender my thanks to the loyal citizens of Montreal in behalf of the Volunteer Militia engaged in the defeat of the rebels, that took place last Wednesday evening at Moore's Corner, for the manifestations of joy expressed by them, for the loyalty and valor of the little band that achieved the victory over the unequal numbers of the rebels. And be assured that the militia of the township, with but a few insignificant exceptions, are firm and loyal and will rally around the flag of our youthful and beloved Queen at any time and place their services may be required. I merely close by repeating that the kindness and respect paid me by a large number of the most respectable citizens of Montreal is

received in the spirit in which it was intended towards the loyal militia of the township. And on their name and behalf, I beg to tender in return their warmest thanks.

I am,
Gentlemen,
With the liveliest feelings
Of respect, your most
Obl. humble servant,
PHILIP H. MOORE.
Montreal, 11th Dec. 1837.

Married,
At Franklin, Vt., on the 24th inst., by the Rev. O. Kimpton, Mr. Richard Whitney, Jr. of St. Armand, to Miss Amanda C. Olmstead, of the former place.
The Printer was duly remembered.

Notice.
CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 10th inst., an old, black



Horse,
formerly owned by the subscriber. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away immediately.
SAMUEL WOODARD.
Dunham, Dec. 19, 1837.

Notice.
ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth Dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.
JOHN SHATTUCK
Is duly authorised to receive pay and receipt the same.
OMIE LAGRANGE.
St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
&
Blank-Book
Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and Manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books
of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of

Fall & Winter
GOODS!
comprising a variety of

Broadcloths,
Ladies' Chinchilla Capes,
Fur Caps, &c. &c.
...ALSO...

a large assortment of
Groceries,
consisting of a variety of

Teas,
Tobacco, Molasses,
Raisins, Salaratus,
Cassia & Spices,
of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

With pay CASH, and the highest price, for
Rye, Corn,
Oats & Barley.

And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100
STORE HOGS,
to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford.
And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.
P. H. MOORE.
Bedford, November 1st, 1837s V3 30—6w

For Sale.
At this Office:
A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES F. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

Notice.
THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
S. WOOD, } & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, **2,000**
GOOD Cedar Rails,
to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.
J. C.
S. W.
V3—28tf

Notice.
To Whom it may Concern!
A Note given by me to JACOB COOK, Esq. of Bromes, for Fifty Dollars, payable in Neat Cattle in this present month, has been paid in full; and, therefore, whoever buys said note buys an article of no value.
BENJ. MIN REYNOLDS.
St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28t

Land Agent and Accountant.
THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,
in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.
The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.
JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,
Groceries
&
Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,
St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.
JOHN THOMSON & Co.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,
suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons; together with

Groceries,
Hardware &



Crockery,
which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS
by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.
P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31fr—
N. B. No farther credit given, P. C.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Eliza Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Raiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Patton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.
St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississquoi Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell, at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Patton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, and in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.
CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, } Proprietors.
Frelighsburg, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in Upper Canada where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Pulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Falling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP. 3-14
July 18th, 1837.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippetts, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.
Mississquoi Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just Landed on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown SALT, also— a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by W. W. SMITH.
Mississquoi Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Aches and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to F. C. GILMOUR & CO. Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1st.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,
25 do. H. S. do
15 do. Souchang do
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 Kegs Tobacco,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Mats Capia,
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined
Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by W. W. SMITH. V2-355
Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.
Phillipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habits and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Portions of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Easter—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canadas—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATT TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon being denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding

&

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Lugs and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.
New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no further go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no further go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

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